The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,036.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY

BIRTH.

VICCAJEE—June 2nd, Gowala Tank Road, the wife of Mherjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, of a daughter.

DEATH.

EASTWOOD—June 1st, at the residence of Mr. John Fido, Senr., Mrs. Ann Eastwood, aged 67 years, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 4th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.			June.
		Down.	June July
Leave Bombay.....	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	30 4
„ Kurrachee.....	5 19	„ Fao	30 4
„ Guadur	6 20	„ Bushire	23 7
„ Muscat	9 23	„ Linga	25 9
„ B. Abbas	11 25	„ B. Abbas.....	27 11
„ Linga	12 26	„ Muscat	29 13
„ Bushire	15 29		July
„ Fao	16 30	„ Guadur	1 15
	July.	„ Kurrachee....	4 18
Arrive Bussorah.....	17 1	Arrive Bombay.....	7 21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 380 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam.....	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo.....	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle	21	„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry	25	„ Galle	
„ Madras.....	27	„ Colombo.....	27
„ Coconada.....	29	„ Tuticorin.....	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin.....	29
„ Bimlipatam.....	30	„ Carwar.....	30
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmain can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.
Cash Department.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PARANA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Parana*.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "SAKURA" (S. S.), arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the "Sakura" (S. S.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "BRITISH ADMIRAL," Murray, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.,
Agents Ship *British Admiral*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "ADMIRAL DE WINTER", Captain Dill, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dill will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Dill, Barque *Admiral de Winter*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "WILLIAM PROWSE," Captain Watt, from London, re requested to send Boats alongside to take delive y of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Watt will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Watt, Barque "William Prowse."

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch doubl) OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s., 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; ½-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS. 1-inch 10s. per dozen. ¼-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE RESS, 57, Druary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

Suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, (from 1st July 1868), the UPPER ROOMS of the HOUSE No. 4, in Forbes Street, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. W. H. Thacker, Solicitor of the High Court. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate, The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WANTED TO CHARTER.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CHARTER of a first-class full powered STEAMER, not under 200 tons register, nor exceeding 400 tons, and with corresponding horse-power, for the conveyance of Goods and Passengers at intervals of one month, from the Port of Colombo round the Island of Ceylon, touching at the Ports of Galle, Hambantota, Batticalos, Trincomalee, Point Pedro, and Kayts or Jaffna, weather permitting. The vessel to be in good sea-worthy condition, and well found in sails, stores, and ground tackle; to be fully manned with an efficient crew; to be provided with the requisite number of boats; and to have comfortable and airy cabin accommodation, furnished with all requisites. Tenders to state vessel's name and tonnage, when and where built, and present state of repair, and to include an inventory of vessel's stores and furniture, &c., &c.

Such Tenders being marked "Tender for Steamer for a monthly service round the Island," will be received at this Office, until the 30th June next.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Ceylon, 13th May, 1868.

NOTICES.

EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY will be held in the Office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY the 16th June 1868, at 3 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

NOW READY,

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

A LETTER
TO THE
EDUCATED NATIVE GENTLEMEN OF INDIA
REGARDING THE
NECESSITY OF FEMALE EDUCATION,
AND CONTAINING
REMARKS ON SOCIAL CUSTOMS, EASTERN AND WESTERN,
FROM
AN ENGLISHWOMAN,

"A certain Native Gentleman of Bombay has been at the trouble and expense of having translated and printed in the Vernacular, that libel on Englishwomen 'The Girl of the Period.'"—Times of India, May 14th, 1868.

BOMBAY:
THACKER, VINING & Co.
1868.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Share-"holders and obtaining their proxies."

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, at noon for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, on the close of the proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting, called at noon, on that date for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April 1868, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, No. 6, Bankshall Street, 19th May 1868.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, registered Shareholders of the above-named Company, request you, in pursuance of Section XXXII. of the Articles of Association, to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of June next, at 2 P.M., to consider the following propositions:—

1st.—That it is desirable to transfer the Assets, &c., of this Company to a new Company, to be formed with a Capital of 15 Laks of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid up Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

2nd.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
Motaveram Bhagoobhoy.
Fazil Hubibhoy.
Ramjee Madhowjee.
Ganputram Bhowanishunker.
Khiujee Thackersey.
Abdoola Mawjee.
Hurribhoy Hurjeevan.
Moreshwar Janardun.
J. J. David.
Kallidas Mooljee.
M. Dadabhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Pestonjee Sooklajee.
M. Bazonjee.
Tullockchund Hookumchund.
Jamnadas Gungaram.
Muccharam Gulliandas.
Nassurwanjee Eduljee M.
Davejee Ladha.
Gopail Madhowjee.
Moteelal Kisowlal.
Nensey Dewjee.
Moomun Gangjee.
Hajeebhoy Dawood.
Mathooradas Sewram.
Jewraj Vittul.
Hajeebhoy Bhogabhoy.
Moorarjee Khemjee.
Nathoobhoy Kicka.
Jaffer Molodeena.
Runsordas Bhowanidas.
Tullockchun Manockchund.
Nathoo Purshotum.
Valljee Khengar.
Tribhoovundas Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Purmanundas Atmaram.
Merwanjee Framjee Mehta.
Jairam Luckmeedas.
Mclodeena Veerjee.
Lalljee Vussonjee.

NOTICE.—Agreeably with the foregoing Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 18th till SATURDAY the 20th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th May 1868.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery-Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Charges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ElphinstoneCircle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay.

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat .....Rs.	40	Double Breast Coat...Rs.	23
Frock Coat ..... „	45	Trousers ..... „	22
Morning Coat ..... „	35	Waistcoat..... „	10

CASHMERE.

Trouser ..... „	6
Waist-coat..... „	6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat..... „	15

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also (one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1	...Rs. 20
No. 2	... „ 28
No. 3	... „ 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or exporting FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,
Ansar, Harford & Co., 77, Strand, London.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES,
Always available in the Miscellaneous Department of this establishment.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS of the best description.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS by *Elliot* and *Parkes*.

SCALES, RULES, CHAINS, TAPES, TRACING CLOTH, &c.

MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS of sizes.

BAROMETERS and THERMOMETERS.

DISSOLVING VIEW and MAGIC LANTERNS.

MICROSCOPES and MAGNIFIERS, single, double, and treble.

COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES, mounted on fluted Pedestal.

STEREOSCOPES, of various descriptions.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES, coloured in transparencies, and illustrating the favourite Operas—

"L'Africaine"	12	scenes	Rs 15
"Robert le Diable"	12	„ ...	„ 15
"Condrillon"	12	„ ...	„ 15
"La Biche au Bois"	12	„ ...	„ 15
"La Muette de Portici"	12	„ ...	„ 15
"Barbe Bleue"	6	„ ...	„ 8
"La Belle Helene"	6	„ ...	„ 8
"La Dame Blanche"	6	„ ...	„ 8
"Orphie Aux Enfers"	6	„ ...	„ 8
"L'Etoile du Nord"	6	„ ...	„ 8

TELESCOPES, single sling and binocular.

COPYING PRESSES, folio and quarto.

PINCHES PRESSES for crests, &c., &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS for oil and water colour painting, always kept fresh in stock.

NON-POISONOUS WATER COLOURS, cheap, for Children's use, but good enough for all common purposes.

BRISTOL and LONDON BOARDS of all sizes.

STATIONERY in every variety, for official use, for Home and Local Correspondence.

STEPHENS' BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID, NORTHWAY'S PATENT RED INK.

*** *The best Inks made, and adapted to all purposes; Stephens' Writing Fluid is a good Copying Ink as well.*

BLACKWOOD'S Steel Pen Ink and PERRY'S Essence of Ink.

PORCELAIN, BOSTONITE, AND OTHER SLATES.

STATIONERY CABINETS and STATIONERY RACKS.

AIR BEDS, Pillows and Cushions.

WATER PROOF SHEETS, BOTTLES and CUPS.

IRON CAMP BEDS and CORK MATTRESSES.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, and HAND BAG.

TIN BOXES of various dimensions.

TRAVELLER'S BAGS, completely fitted and adapted for both sexes.

TUCKER'S LAMPS and LANTERNS.

TUCKER'S IMPROVED PUNKAH READING LAMP.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR ROOT PIPES.

CHUBBS' PAPER BOXES and CASH BOXES.

ALLEN AND TOULMIN'S DESPATCH BOXES.

DOUGAL'S TIGER RIFLES.

LANCASTER'S BREECH-LOADING CENTRAL FIRE SPORTING GUNS.

SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS.

CRICKET, BILLIARDS, CROQUET, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, THE RACE GAME, AND OTHER GAMES.

EWELLERY and PLATED WARE

ALBUMS and SCRAP BOOKS in great variety, MEMORANDUM BOOKS of all kinds.

*** *Full particulars of the above and of the extensive stock of Miscellanies may be obtained on application for Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.'s Miscellaneous Catalogue just published.*

PICTURE GALLERY.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.'s Picture Room is well known, the Portfolios of *Watercolour Drawings, Chromolithographs, Engravings*, and *Photographs* are always open to inspection.

Framing.—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co. can confidently state that the work executed under their instructions, cannot be surpassed for finish or durability.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTEL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS

NOTICES.

THE undersigned will not be responsible for any DEBT contracted by the CREW of the Ship "MARCO POLO." THOMAS DAVIES, Master.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their first supply of fresh VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS from London, and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed Lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the undersigned, and payment of one anna for postage Stamp in cases where Lists are required to be forwarded by Post.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 25th May 1868.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle.			
Rosecine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson. Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet. Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested, Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co, Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coaltar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, naphthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a datable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and in one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.
(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)
This Soap is unrivalled as a SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD GASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK	AND	WATCH
viz.		viz.
CHURCH, STABLE, HALL, DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.		LEVER, CHRONOMETER, HORIZONTAL, KEYLESS, CHRONOGRAPH, PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.			SILVER CASES.		
Open face	*Hunters.*	*Double cases.*	*Open face*	*Hunters.*	*Double cases.*

BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.

10	10	0	13	13	0
15	15	0	18	18	0
20	0	0	23	0	0
30	0	0	35	0	0
4	4	0	5	5	0
6	6	0	7	7	0
10	10	0	11	11	0
17	17	0	20	0	0

BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.

42	0	0	45	0	0
52	0	0	56	0	0
33	0	0	43	0	0
45	0	0	55	0	0
35	0	0	45	0	0
45	0	0	60	0	0

BENSON'S REPEATERS.

55	0	0	58	0	0
75	0	0	80	0	0
29	0	0	33	0	0
38	0	0	43	0	0
45	0	0	55	0	0
68	0	0	80	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BANK of Bombay shares advanced from 123 to 142, and close firm at 132 per share. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	466	.....	Bank of Bombay..	132 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	1½ per ct pm.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	68 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share
1,809,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	370 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	184 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	25½	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ..	129 ex di
500,000	250	250	18	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	139	.....	Financial Assoc. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	515 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	735 per share
1,080,000	1,000	450	.....	New Do.. ..	155 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	155 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	725 per share
.....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Fort Canning ..	1,340
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,160

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	2,100 pr share
280,000	2,500	2,500	26	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	430 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 1d 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits..	3 Do. do....	2s. 0 1/4d. to s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.]
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
China	60 days' sight...	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	6 per ce
Mercantile Bills..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s 1835-36	
.. .. .. 1842-43	93½
.. .. .. 1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-54	110½
Five and half per cent.	114
Municipal 16 per cent. Loan..	114½
BANK OF BENGAL.	
Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	.. 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. 205
Carolus	.. 200
Mexican Dollars	.. 220
German Crowns	.. 310
Five-Franc Pieces	.. 223
Bar Silver	.. 108-8
Gold Leaf	.. 15-1
Bar Gold 19 oz. English ..	.. 10-9

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 8th March 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
SUEZ.		COCHIN.	
Gold Coin	20,000	Gold Coin	3,000
Silver Coin	4,000	Silver Coin	1,600
PERSIAN GULF.		Silver Dollars. ..	2,700
Silver Dollars	3,500	Rupees	21,000
ADEN.		CONCAN, BRITISH.	
Gold Coin	1,000	Gold	5,276
Silver Coin	2,000	Silver	1,067
MALABAR, BRITISH.		Rupees	93,700
Gold Bullion	2,775	GUZERAT, BRITISH.	
CONCAN, BRITISH.		Silver	2,360
Gold Coin	4,440	Rupees	26,000
HONGKONG.		KURRACHEE STEAMER.	
Gold Coin	46,160	Silver Coin	5,00,000
Gold Bullion	6,57,059	RED SEA.	
Silver Bullion	12,000	Silver	10,759
Silver Coin	2,01,500	MALABAR, BRITISH.	
		Gold Bullion	350
Total Gold Rs. 7,61,435		Gold Coin	2,062
,, Silver ,, 2,23,059		Rupees	18,940
		SOUTH CANARA.	
Total for the week .. Rs.	9,84,475	Gold Bullion	1,556
		Gold Coin	3,730
Previously Imported in the year 1868	1,09,12,052	Silver Bullion	900
		Rupees	4,000
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th March 1868 ..	1,09,96,528	Total Gold Rs. 15,974	
Ditto same period 1867	1,23,44,190	,, Silver ,, 6,36,017	
Decrease .. Rs.	0,13,47,662	Total for the week .. Rs.	6,51,991
		Previously Exported in the year 1868	38,28,069
		Total from 1st Jan. to 8th March 1868 ..	44,80,060
		Ditto same period 1867.	77,47,411
		Decrease ..	34,67,351

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 3.

Davis, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

oot, Captain, 108th Regiment, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
ashcart, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Whibull, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, to join, to Dharwar.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London.. ..	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
,, Liverpool ..	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 18s. 0d.
Overland Route ..		£70s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius ..	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 3	General Outram(s)	Hewett ..	Annesley Bay, May 16.
	Douglas ..	Morrison ..	Calcutta, March 21.
	Oliver Cromwell	France ..	Annesley Bay.
	Clyde ..	Sewell ..	Liverpool, Jan. 11.
	Nagasaki ..	LeGros ..	Liverpool, Jan. 9.
	City of Shanghai..	Soaden ..	Clyde, Feb. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 3	West Riding ..	Hopgood ..	Liverpool.
	Percy Douglas ..	Hannen ..	Colombo.
	Richard Ryland ..	Cameron ..	Liverpool
	James Child ..	Sheen ..	Kurrachee.
	Hope ..	Collins ..	Havre.
	Queen of the Bay..	Waite ..	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Prince Eugene*, Smith, to Calcutta.
Steamer *Orient*, Hibbert, to Calcutta.
Barque *Jessy*, Pentreath, to Falmouth.
Ship *Arabia*, Sullivan, to Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all know the value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising. There is no reason why the privilege should not be also highly valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers by the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a valued means of extending their business.

Boards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be used at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public. Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I, WM. PATTISON, beg to intimate to the public of Bombay, and all others, that having returned from England to resume my business at No. 12, Forbes Street, Fort, I have no other person authorized to sign for the Firm from this date.

WM. PATTISON, Plumber.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON,—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the Overland Mail Steamer "SUMATRA."

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight :—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Cauliflower, French Endive, Celery, Parsley, Cress, White Cos Lettuce, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. BAXTER has also on hand Gardening Manuals, illustrated with Engravings and Plans, giving full information to persons inexperienced in the art of Gardening.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders belownamed which are unrivalled :—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total extinction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or sick-rooms, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouse its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

Official Royal Army List for May..... Rs. 1 4
Nine years on the North-west Frontier of India, from 1854 to 1863. By Lieutenant General Sir S. Cotton, K.C.B. 10 8
Plowden's Travels in Abyssinia and the Galla Country. With an account of a Mission to Ras Ali in 1848. From the MSS. of the late W.C. Plowden. Edited by his brother, T.C. Plowden. With Maps..... 13 8
Mental and Moral Science; a Compendium of Psychology and Ethics. By Alex. Bain, M. A..... 8 0
Manual of Political Economy for Schools and Colleges. By J. E. T. Rogers 3 8
Chavesse's (Dr. Fye) Advice to a Wife, new edn. 1 14
——Mother, new edn. 1 14
Pictorial Description of Abyssinia. Dedicated to Her Majesty. Views in Central Abyssinia. With Portraits of Natives of the Galla Tribes, taken in pen and ink, &c. By T. E., a German Traveller, &c. 9 0
Notable Things of our own time. By J. Timbs... 2 12
Barren Honour: a tale. By author of Guy Livingston 1 8
Aurora Floyd. Parlour Edn. By Miss Braddon 2 12
Lady Audley's Secret. Ditto Ditto 2 12
Not Wisely, but Too Well: a novel. By author of "Cometh up as a Flower." 4 8
The Adventures of Philip on his way through the world, &c. Vol. I. By Thackeray (Illust. Edn). 5 12
Science and Practice of Medicine. 2 vols. New Edn. By W. Aitken, M. D..... 21 4
An Handbook of Vaccination. By Dr. E. C. Seaton..... 6 4
Racing and Chasing: the road, the river, and the hunt. Illustrated in 50 drawings by H. K. Browne, &c. &c. 8 0
The Corset and the Crinoline: a book of Costumes and Modes, with 60 illustrations of the changes of fashion from the earliest times to the present day. Handsomely bound..... 5 12
Dr. Goethe's Courtship, &c. 1 8
The Head Centre; or the life of a Fenian Informer. 0 12
Carry's Confession. By author of "Mattie: a Stray." 1 8
Billing's Principles of Medicine. New edn..... 13 8
Graham's Diseases of Females..... 8 0
Charles O'Malley. By Lever..... 2 4
Dumas's Monte Cristo, 2 vols..... 1 8
Armadale. By Wilkie Collins... ..... 4 8
Graglia's Italian Dictionary 3 8
Nugent's French Dictionary 3 8
The Queen's Regulations, 1868. Pocket edn..... 0 12
——Official edn..... 3 0
Infant Nursing. By Mrs. Pedley..... 0 12
Skin Diseases. By Dr. Squire. Coloured Plates 18 0
Hymns, Ancient and Modern..... 0 8
Byron's Works. (Nimmo's Edition) 3 12
Lee's Merchant Shipping Acts..... 1 14
Chopmell's Hints on Homœopathy..... 5 12
The Guardian Angel. By author of "Elsie Vènner" 1 8
An Elementary Treatise on Electrical Measurement and the discovery of Faults. With Diagrams. By L. Clark..... 4 8
Dr. Austin's Guests..... 4 8
NEW PLAYS.—Special Performances; and Field of Cloth of Gold.—Each..... 0 8
Play Books.—Irish Tutor; Groves of Blarney; Day after the Fair; and Faint Heart, ne'er won fair Lady. &c.—Each 0 8
Dickens's works—Author's new Illustrated edition—Bleak House; Dombey and Son; Nicholas Nickleby; Martin Chuzzlewit; David Copperfield. The Pickwick Papers,—Each..... 2 12
——Barnaby Rudge; The Old Curiosity Shop; Christmas Books; A Tale of Two Cities; Sketches by Boz; and Oliver Twist. Each..... 2 4
The Sporting Rifle and its Projectiles. By Lieut. Jas. Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps. 2nd Edn..... 5 12
Tales of Woman's Trials. New Illustrated Edition. By Mrs. S. C. Hall..... 5 12
The Diamond Rose; a tale of love and duty. By S. Tyler..... 3 12
Burnell's Builder's and Contractor's Price Book, 1868. 3 0
Æsop's Fables. Translated by Dr. Croxell. Illust. 3 12
Rogers's Essays from Good Words..... 3 12
Roundel Palmer's The Book of Praise..... 3 8
Bingley's (Rev. C.) Discipline, and other Sermons 4 8
Murray's Handbook of Travel-Talk..... 2 12
Galton's The Art of Travel, &c. 4th Edn..... 5 12
The History of India, for Schools. By H. Morris, Madras C. S..... 1 4

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Hanover Square, No. 7, for May..... 0 12
Exeter Hall, No. 4, for May..... 0 12
Verdi's Album of Music (Songs)..... 5 12
Boosey's Drawing Room Music Book, 2 vols..... 6 0
Song.—Thou art so near, and yet so far..... 1 8
Waltzes—The Belgravia, and Hilda.—Each..... 2 0
Rossini's Stabat Mater..... 0 12
Handel's The Messiah and Israel in Egypt—Each 0 12
Chappell's Musical Magazine, Feb.—25 old English Ditties 0 12
——March, L'Africaine... 0 12
——April—12 songs by Benedict and Sullivan 0 12
——May—3 Fantasias by B. Richards..... 0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 1st June, 1868.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES :—
European,
Native.
MÂNICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM :—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay. By Mr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions egistered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price Rs. 12 peranuum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REFUND OF EXTRA PREMIUM.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURANTS who have paid EXTRA PREMIUM for active service in Abyssinia are requested to send their Policies to the undersigned for Endorsement and refund of Extra Rate as it has been decided by the Head Office in London that the ordinary Tabular Premium was sufficient for the risk incurred.

By authority,
D. McL SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of there having been an insufficient number of Shareholders present at the Meeting of the above Company called for THIS DAY, the said MEETING stands ADJOURNED till TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th June, at the same time and place.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
East India Press Company, Limited.

3rd June 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY ARTICLES IN THE YARD OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, OPPOSITE THE DOCKYARD, WELLINGTON STREET.

By order of Government.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the yard of St. Andrew's Church, opposite the Dockyard, Wellington Street, certain Articles, consisting of Teak Railings, Seats, Cushions, Glass Chandeliers with Shades, Teak Plank, Chairs, old Pulpit, and Reading Desk, and several other sundry Articles.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd June 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the CONVEYANCE of the undermentioned GOVERNMENT STORES to Kurrachee :—

About eight tons by measurement (more or less) of AMMUNITION, &c. in 167 Boxes.

A safe and separate place or magazine for the Ammunition will be required, such magazine being apart from the place where other stores may be stowed, and at a safe distance from the place used for cooking purposes.

The charge for Stamping Bills of Lading should be included in the rate tendered.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay.
Executive Commissariat Office, 3rd June 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
ntroduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
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Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

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Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 9th, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAILS.

June	12	October	2
,,	26	,,	16
July	10	,,	30
,,	24	November	13
August	7	,,	27
,,	21	December	11
September	4	,,	25
September	18		

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1868.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 8th, in an article written with that energetic clearness and ability, which we are always ready to acknowledge in that successful "young giant" of the leading London journals, discusses, under the heading of—"Competitive examinations in India," the debate on Professor Fawcett's motion to establish local examinations, in the various Indian capitals, in connection with those held in Dean's Yard, Westminster, for the admission of British subjects into the covenanted Civil Service of India. In this article, which is plainly written without the least particle of bias, the writer lays down one or two propositions, which, if not altogether original, are more forcibly insisted upon, than we remember to have seen in any preceding instance. We will put them, in brief paraphrase, in the order which they appear in the article.

1. The argument in England, in reply to the remark that the young competition wallah has merely had certain mnemonical powers tested by his examination, which afford no clue to the examiners, as to his moral character, and strength of purpose is, that courage, a fair standard of morality, an inherent sense of honour, and a steadiness of purpose, are national characteristics, which may, with tolerable certainty be assumed, as existing in the well educated young men belonging to the class whence the English candidates are drawn; in this country that assumption could not, with anything approaching to the needful certainty be assumed.

2. The classes in India, who will most profit by admission to administrative offices, are those of which the Bengalis are the type, a class possessing the least hereditary claim to such an admission.

3. The Bengali attains a high intellectual standard, in the sense of having absorbed a large quantity of carefully prepared mental food, at an age when the Englishman is still in the heydey of boyhood-viz from nineteen to twenty-two:—After that, his progress ceases; at thirty he is no further advanced than his younger brother of twenty-one.

4. The Bengali intellect (we are, of course, speaking generally; there may be exceptions, just as there are smokers, who derive pleasure from swallowing their smoke, and then discharging it through their ears) the Bengali intellect is like a dry sponge—passive in all senses, but in its receptivity. Place it in convenient proximity to mental fluid, and, being perfectly devoid of originality, it absorbs rapidly and easily, till full;—after which the process ceases, and there is no ulterior one. The absorbed matter is, however, sterile. Place it in communication with an idea, and it absorbs it, but nothing is evolved from the process, surround it with an invention, and it rapidly takes it up; far more rapidly than does that of his European comrade, but it lays it down again, when the hour comes for it to do so, like the buried talent, clean, bright, but unchanged, without showing a sign that the secret of its force had met with any attempt at violation. How dexterous a wielder, and how rapid an acquirer has the Hindoo shewn himself of the telegraphic system of communication; and what has he done to advance it? The instance will suffice. At eighteen or twenty he could teach Mathematics to a class of young giants, of his own age, at Cambridge, fresh from Eton and Harrow, much more equal them therein; but, compare him with any of that class ten years thence, and see what has happened—how the hulking young *ignoramus*, who had thumped his great head in vain, to follow the subtle rapidity of the Bengali's reasoning, has changed into the calm, courageous, fertile, ever assimilating, ever evolving brained man, who would lead a regiment gaily into action, or ride fearless through a disaffected province, one who six weeks after having climbed Mont Blanc, or stalked deer upon the Perthshire Hills, has been riding solitary and fearless through a rebellious district, gathering up supplies for the Army before Delhi, or Lucknow; one to whom, if he remained faithful to his salt, in such a strait, his Bengali comrade, and, whilom "coach" at Cambridge, would be clinging with the confidence, and passive reliance, which a child displays towards its mother. Let those say, who know, what it fell to the lot of civilians to dare, and do, during thosedays? Whether the Bengali or Parsi Official *would* have dared and done it? Or whether a Mahomedan *would*? What were your city prodigies then—where was the saving power of quadratic Equations, or Horace's Pastorals, when the head to plan, and the heart to dare, and the hand to do, alone stood, between our Empire and a bloody, if temporary, annihilation? Enact the scene again, and take away Sir John Lawrence from the Punjaub, and fill his place with a Calcutta Bengali full of college lore and who shall say that what has been, would have been? The raising of the frontier levies, was not a civilian's natural work, but, nevertheless, the man in the Punjaub did it. Well would Chander Rao equally have fulfilled the need? We have amplified here, to give the full meaning of the boldest of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* propositions.

5.—Here we use its own words—none could be better :—"The real competitive examination between England and India was held at Plassy, Buxar, Seringapatam, on the banks of the Sutledge, at the gate of Delhi and the residency of Lucknow, and neither Hindoo, Mahratta, Sikh, nor Sepoy came out first in that class list. A conquering race must not be ashamed of its position. We rule India for its own good, but we rule fundamentally and essentially by the right of the strongest, and there is no sort of use in masking the fact." What is more utterly true or more unaffectedly put than this? We need the caution, for, to judge by the maunderings even of men aspiring to the title of Indian Statesmen, which go on in the East Indian Association in certain portions of the Home and Indian Press, and among amateur philanthropists, and Chimera mongers, in the House of Commons, one would suppose that this Indian Empire of ours, which French thinkers, and German philosophers, regard as a fact almost too stupendous for conception, were a matter to blush over and to huddle away from the public gaze, with shamefaced mutterings that we are only washing its face, and combing its hair, and then intend to give it six-pence and set it on its own legs again. Ashamed of it! It is difficult to decide whether the tendency be more true or more contemptible. A Missouri steamer might as well be expected to blush, and hide itself in a creek, at the approach of a Pawnee, in a bark canoe. Surely, if ever the cause of shame were an honour, and a dishonour in one, here we have an instance. If one would believe the teaching of the Anglo-Indian School of sentimentalists, we rule India by means of a sort of half providential dispensation, half affectionate esteem of the natives. We do not say that neither of these principles are at work, we hope and trust that, in some measure, they are, but we are disposed to think that our powers of hitting form a considerable portion of the basis of that esteem; and that it is not so much that the natives wish us to remain, as a sense of impotence to eject us, which is the plain English of providential dispensation. Rifled cannon are great arguments. There is a story of a missionary, who was of great stature, and of uncommon truculence of aspect, and who possessed a very imperious manner, who had been extremely successful among the Caffres, as an evangelizer. and being one day upon an Exeter Hall platform, surrounded by bland members of the Society by whom he was employed, and finding possibly the air of the place disagreeing with him he preserved an obstinate and disappointing silence, as to his own experiences. At length a member addressed him, and, after complimenting him upon his success, enquired if the secret of it were not the irresistible influence of the mild beauties of Christianity, before which the savages had instinctively given way? "Well," said he, with a grim smile—it *may* have been so,—but I don't think they quite thought that *I was mild*." Now, however estimable our object, we are disposed to think that, as with this appalling missionary giant, stalking with his bible, and big stick, among the Caffres, the people of this country are as much convinced by the personality of the preacher, as by the arguments preached. And it is to be remarked that, although the advocates of the principle of placing natives in administrative posts, where they would have great influence over the inhabitants of whole districts, which might be wielded for good or evil, in time of need strongly urge that, they do not advocate *defending* the country by means of the economical sepoy, instead of the costly European; nor do they even cavil at our policy in retaining all the artillery and magazines in this country under the charge of British troops. Now why cast a slight upon one section of the community, and prodigiously honour, and deeply trust another? If a Rajpoot, or a Seikh or a Mahratta, be not considered worthy of the trust of commanding artillery, or an arsenal, why should we place a Bengali in charge of a province, in which he would exercise a paramount influence. Indeed, as far as we can make out, Professor Fawcett's idea is, that the English should supply the capitalists, the soldiers the frontier police, the engineers—engine-drivers, and so forth, and that India should monopolize the administration; that the former should act the part of gamekeeper, while the latter young gentleman goes into the coverts to shoot, carrying his gun, fetching his game, and lifting him over the sting nettles and muddy places. Did it however never occur to the experienced professor, that a tenure on such terms would be considerably worse than no tenure at all? The gamekeeper follows Master Tommy about thus profitlessly in real life, because he cannot help himself; but the case is hardly the same with us; we can.

With regard to the proficiency in educational attainments, which distinguishes the young Bengali at nineteen and twenty, and from which his friends infer an equality with his Oxford or Cambridge contemporary, there is just this to be said—that a Hindu's school-days, from ten to twenty, are the period of his greatest mental activity, that he does not find application irksome, after the fashion of the English lad (who has more of the colt than the monkey in his boyhood's composition,) and has not, moreover, the latter's endless distractions in the way of amusements—cricket, boating, shooting, fishing, football—games that weary the exuberant energy, which absorb the entire devotion, and which form the sole ambition of the English lad, to whom to hate book-work is a point of honour. It is where the Bengali pauses, that the Englishman puts his shoulder to the collar, and presses forward in life's race, using the full tide of animal vigour his boyish career has afforded him, to sustain him in his efforts to "make up time." It may be said, that from ten to twenty he flags, from twenty to thirty he works, from thirty upwards he acts. Now tradition saith, that, to catch a Bengali in full perfection, you must not look beyond one-and-twenty.

A TELEGRAM from London communicates the gratifying intelligence that Sir Robert Napier and the rear guard of the Abyssinian Force reached Addigerat on the 22nd May. The last body of the troops left Antalo on the 15th, and as the distance thence to Addigerat is about 85 miles, and only seven days have been taken to travel over it, it will be seen that the force was rapidly approaching the coast. From Addigerat to Senafe the distance is 36½ mi

THE *Bangalore Herald* mentions a proposal to form a Club at that station, to be called the United Service Club.

A WRITER in the *Indian Daily News*, who thinks the European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service do not enjoy such privileges of promotion as they deserve, is rather unfortunate in naming one or two gentlemen belonging to this presidency. "Nor can it," he observes, "be said there is not talent of a high nature among Her Majesty's European Uncovenanted Civil Officers. For amongst its members, more than in any other service, are the greatest numbers of university men with collegiate degrees, men of the stamp of the Hon'ble Mr. Foggo and the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Dr. Sinclair, L.L.D.," &c. We were not aware that Mr. Foggo was a member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, or that Mr. Scoble was an "Honourable."

GOVERNMENT have called upon the Inspector General of Jails to revise the Jail Rules regarding prisoners under trial. These Rules are to be amended so as to secure, wherever possible, for prisoners of a respectable station under trial, separate accommodation, and to prevent the use of hand-cuffs with under trial prisoners, except in cases of prisoners accused of heinous offences, or who are likely to attempt to escape. The Inspector General of Jails is to report whether, in his opinion, prisoners under trial should be strictly limited to the Jail diet issued under Jail regulations, or whether they may, if they wish it, obtain their food from outside the Jail. If the Inspector General will place himself in communication with the soldier Hannaford who was tried at the last sessions, and acquitted of the charge of murder at Coonoor, he could hardly fail to obtain a practical insight into the present illiberal treatment of under trial prisoners.—*Madras Times.*

"WE hear" (says the *Indian Daily News*) "that a minute has been recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the necessity of revising the salaries of the Ministerial officers attached to the courts of the Mofussil Judges, Magistrates and Collectors, and of all Uncovenanted Judicial Officers. His Honor is said to have observed that those subordinate officials are ill-paid, and that no revision of their salaries has been effected for a long time, while the clerks and assistants in almost all public offices and departments have been classified, and their salaries revised, and while also the pay of the Uncovenanted Judicial Officers has been augmented. The Lieutenant-Governor has also proposed to place the Sheristadars of the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens on the same footing with those of the Courts of the Magistrates and Collectors in regard to pay and allowances. The Governor-General in Council in concurring with the views expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor is said to be of opinion that in sanctioning the measure proposed for Bengal, the Government of India would have to extend the system to the other Presidencies, which will certainly entail upon the state a large increase of public expenditure. His Excellency in Council, however, admits the necessity of the case, and has recommended it to the favourable consideration of the Home Government."

A COMMUNICATION has been addressed by Dr. J. Shortt to the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society on the subject of the plants of the *Phaseolus Trilobus* (or three-lobed *Phaseolus*,) which has been recommended as green food for cattle. He says :—

"The three lobed Phaseolus is called in tamil *Nurreeyruthunkai*, in telugu, *Pilipessaru*, and in Hindustani *Triangulé*. It is an herbaceous plant, is very common, grows wild, and is occasionally cultivated on account of its seeds, which are eaten by the poor. My attention was drawn to this plant during a late tour in the Madura District, Dindigul sub-division, at the village of Vadasunnoor, which is about 19 miles distant from Dindigul itself. Whilst encamped here I observed large loads of the three lobed Phaseolus being taken to the village by men, women, and children for sale, and where it was readily purchased as cattle food by a class of Mussulmen called Lubbays, and who constituted the chief inhabitants of this village. On seeing this I purchased a load for my carriage bullocks and found that it was greedily devoured by them.—The Phaseolus, as is well known, belongs to the natural order *Legumenosa*. * * * *

There are several varieties of the plant, and are either cultivated or found growing wild in most parts of Southern India. "Drury," in his "Useful Plants" says, "it affords good fodder," and I believe if its value as green food for cattle were more generally known, it would in time become a staple article of culture with the ryot, not only as green food, but is easily converted into fodder. To natives and others who take an interest in 'Stock' in this country, it is well deserving of attention, and it also might take the place of "clover" and "Lucerne" used in England, as it belongs to the same family. From its being indigenous to the soil, it can be easily grown in all parts of Southern India, and with less care than most other kinds of cattle food. In endeavouring to get the natives of India to cultivate anything foreign, I think a great mistake is made, as either from apathy or the want of sufficient inducement, foreign plants have not the necessary attention bestowed on them, and after one or two attempts the undertaking is given up as a failure—whereas if their attention were drawn to indigenous plants in the first place, and when they have learned the advantages to be gained by systematic cultivation, then the more valuable cattle feeding plants could be introduced. The regular improvement in their cattle, with a corresponding increase in value will make the native pay more attention in the growth of special food for the stock generally.

MARRIAGE (according to the *Indian Daily News*) is a difficult matter to legislate upon, and one which law makers shun until circumstances arise that compel legislative action. The leaders of the Brahmo sect affirm that they have no legal form of marriage, and that legislative action is urgent to free them from civil disabilities. There are legal forms of marriage for Her Majesty's Mussalman, Hindoo, and Christian subjects, but it is said that Brahmos belong to neither, and hence they need a law to make their marriages valid in the civil Courts. If the leaders of the sect can make out a good case, doubtless the Government will be as ready to consider their wants as those of the Parsees of Bombay. Still it is not the particular case of the Brahmos, but the general principle of legislation for marriages that needs special notice. If Mussalmans, Hindoos, Parsees, and Christians have different laws of marriage, and if in each community there be distinct forms of registration as is the case with Roman Catholics, the members of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and others, and if new or small religious sects may have special marriage laws to suit their religious systems or social customs, then it is clear that the number of laws on marriage may become inconveniently large. As laws multiply and complexity grows, the evil may possibly work out its own remedy by making some statesman feel the need of some simple comprehensive law to include the whole. To have a marriage law suited at once to Hindoo, Brahmo, Mussalman, or Christian, seems at first glance an impossibility; yet on consideration the impossibility vanishes, and it appears quite possible it not desirable. If the religious and civil elements in marriage be clearly separated, it seems quite possible to enact a simple law to meet all civil wants in marriage, leaving untouched all forms of religious ceremony. The Government might enact a law that any man and woman making a simple declaration in the presence of an appointed Government Registrar should be in the eye of the law man and wife, and leave all matters of religious ceremony to the parties' own choice. With such a simple provision, the Brahmo could tie the civil knot an add his own religious ceremony, so could Parsee or Jew, or Hindoo, or Mahomedan, or Christian. Brahmos could make their weddings legal. Hindoos wishing to simplify marriage ceremonies would be above the intimidation of grasping priests, and others might use it too. It will perhaps be said that Hindoos, Mussalmans, and Christians, have good marriage laws; then why seek to alter them! This is true; still in legislating for Brahmos, the legislature needs to keep in view possibilities as to the future. A good general civil marriage law enacted now might be the means of drawing over those who have hitherto used the old laws, and may eventually become the law for all. More piecemeal legislature will but help farther to confound lawyers and multiply the difficulties of the people; but one great statesmanlike measure would do much to simplify the whole matter, and be an important step towards making the civil element in marriage uniform throughout the empire.

THERE have been several attempts of late (says the *Mofussilite* of Delhi) to rob the house of our resident missionary, Mr. Winter, who, with his family, are in the hills. And in addition to these attempts we are sorry to hear that a few nights ago an attempt was made to set fire to the house; happily, owing to the timely discovery of smoke issuing from the rooms, a search was made, and further danger was averted. Some articles of furniture were, however, injured by the fire.

IN selecting Major Huntly Gordon for the vacant Deputy Quarter Master Generalship, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has done nothing more than an act of simple justice. Major Gordon it is well known would have obtained the office five years ago, had he not been made the scape-goat of the U. S. Club Committee in the Priestley affair, when the five years' order was enforced against him by Sir Hugh Rose. The army list shows that his services have been highly distinguished. He holds four medals and five claps, and has been honourably mentioned in Government General Orders and Despatches of the day on twenty different occasions, and was made Brevet Major for services in the field.—*Friend of India.*

THE ex-Nawab of Tonk does not seem willing to rest quiet under the righteous sentence of deposition passed on him by the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, as a punishment for the Lawa Massacre He has deputed a native agent to England, and, has, it is said, retained an English officer formerly in the service to plead his cause. It is said that Mahomed Ali Khan had the foresight to provide himself with the sinews of war from the Tonk Exchequer prior to his banishment Rumours are purposely circulated at Benares from whence they are quickly transmitted to Tonk, that he is to be reinstated before the close of the year; and labouring under such apprehension, the principal persons of the State have been induced to place their signatures to a petition, prepared by the ex-Nawab, praying Her Majesty to reverse the sentence. Excepting amongst the fanatical Wahabee sect, his return would cause dread and consternation throughout the Tonk Chiefship; and we trust Sir Stafford Northcote will not be persuaded by the clamour of paid agitators to modify a decision, the justice and necessity of which are so universally admitted by all conversant with the case.—*Id.*

THE *Green Book*, a Persian official volume, publishes papers relating to the disputes between that Government and the Porte. These disputes have now reached a serious pitch of intensity. The Persian Government has four grievances :—firstly, a violation of the frontier by the Ottoman general, Chibli Pasha, at the head of an entire brigade; next, a violent proceeding on the part of Namic Pasha, Governor of Bagdad, against the Persian colonists of Fao, who have been despoiled of their property and removed to the other side of the frontier; thirdly, a complaint is made of a number of Turkish subjects having attacked the Persian town of Sendiabi, and slaughtered forty of its inhabitants; and fourthly, the Persians complain that a certain chief of Turkish brigands, named Hamza Agha, is continus ally making raids upon their territory, and that he recently burnt a portion of the town of Sedach, but that no steps have been taken against him by the Turkish authorities.—*Id.*

A FRENCH journal, describing the Prince Imperial's first communion, says—"The august child had an attitude of pious *recueillement*, which profoundly moved all who were present."

AMONGST the pleasant things that have been said in the House of Commons during the debates on the Irish Church, the following, which dropped from General Peel, must take a first place :—"I think the Treasury Bench should be removed and handed over to the British Museum, with the inscription—"This is the bench, for the honour of sitting on which all other honour, all consistency, and all statesmanship have been sacrificed."' (Cheers and laughter.)

THE *Newcastle Daily Journal* reports a very influential meeting in that town in favour of extending the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act to the civil population. The Mayor presided, and the first resolution was moved by his Vicar of Newcastle, who, as a clergyman, warmly supported the object of the meeting. The leading physicians of the town were present, and some of them mentioned facts which had come under their notice of a most alarming character as to the degree in which the evil intended to be met by the law in question is undermining the health and morals of the English people. One medical gentleman said that the physicians in continental seaports had come to look upon England as its head-quarters.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 3RD JUNE.

			Per Candy.
Comrawuttee	..	New	... 235 to 240
Akolee...			
Broach...	.. ...	.. ..	... 240 to 245
Dholleras..	...	.. ..	.. 240 to 242
Bhowrungur			
Veeravull..	.. ...	... ..	.. 205 to 220
Vingorla..	.. ...	.. ..	... 224 to 228
Dharwar Sawginned		.. ..	... 245 to 248
Khandeish ...		.. ..	... 220 to 230
Barsee ...			

Ready Sales ... ... 500 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 250 „
Market dull.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(By Direct Overland Telegraph.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE, NOON.

The latest advices received from Abyssinia state that Sir Robert Napier and the rear guard reached Addigerat on the 22nd of May.

Theodore's Queen has died of consumption.

Five regiments and two batteries of Artillery have embarked at Annesley Bay.

Further Abyssinian Papers have been published comprising a congratulatory telegram from the Queen to Sir Robert Napier on the success of the Expedition.

The Emperor Napoleon when at round (? Rouen), replying to the Cardinals, urged combination, and stated that faith and progress never separates the love of one's country from the love of God. (sic.)

The "Baroda," with the outward Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Suez at midnight on the 30th of May (18 hours before the contract time.)

TO ENGLAND VIA TRIESTE AND NORTH ITALY.

(From a Correspondent.)

No. II.

THEY say if a German wished to relate anything that occurred in his native village he would begin with the world's history from the time of Adam, from that to the history of Europe, then Germany would naturally follow, afterwards his own state, next his village, and finally the particular birth, marriage, or death he had to relate. This may be very philosophical but must be wearying. I trust I have not imitated my philosophical friend too much in devoting one letter to going to England generally, before coming down to the particular route I wish to describe. I must not, however, delay longer. On a certain day, not two months ago, I found myself in the harbour of Alexandria safely on board the Austrian steamer for Trieste. I state the matter in this way, because I am convinced no human being can remember by what process he gets through his landing or embarkation at Alexandria. But, if he wonder at finding himself safe at an hotel in the city, or on board ship in the harbour, his wonder is increased ten-fold on finding his luggage *sain et sauf* also.

I would not waste your readers' patience in describing the scenes of riot and confusion which the indolence of a Moslem Government permits, but I will merely advise them in case they have the infliction of landing or embarking to undergo (otherwise than in charge of some of the administrations) to leave everything to some sturdy dragoman who should be held responsible for the safe conduct of themselves and their effects. For one passenger with a few articles of luggage ten shillings is a fair remuneration to the dragoman, out of which he should pay both boat and carriage. I need hardly say the ten shillings should not be paid before-hand.

The hour fixed for departure was noon, but one, two, three passed, and yet there was no sign of the steamer moving. One began to indulge in uncomplimentary reflections on Austrian punctuality, and then the German name of the country—Oestreich (Eastern Empire) cropped up—and we thought we could trace a connection between it and the Eastern-looking dilatoriness in point. Suddenly a man comes on board with an ominous looking paper in his hand, and the commander informs us the train is at Kape Dawar, some twenty miles off. The train. What train? The passengers are here, says an impatient Englishman. Oh, yes the passengers were on board, but their luggage was not. The clever Egyptian officials had just been giving us one of their irrepressible characteristics by starting the train *without the luggage van*. Railway trains, even in Egypt, do get over the ground, and in about six hours after the time fixed for our departure we steamed out of Alexandria harbour.

There is nothing interesting to describe in leaving Alexandria. There is the usual Egyptian scenery which your readers may reproduce anywhere by gazing intently at a few square feet of sand so as to be unconscious of all else but sand for miles and miles around.

Our passengers were as usual a mixed company. There was an Indian Commissioner, a gentlemanly, able, well informed man.; Austrians and Frenchmen who had been up the Nile; ladies and males from Egypt and India.

The conversation embraced all topics, and one of our company who had spent some time in Egypt gave his opinions upon that country. "Egypt," he said, "was suffering from two evils—the incapacity of the natives, and the rapacity of the Europeans. The English colony offers few exceptions to the rule. This colony consists mostly of men who are not natives of the United Kingdom at all, nor even born of parents who were both English, and yet these *soi-disant* English are *plus royalistes que le roi?* The few real English that fill high positions in trade are honourable, upright men, but, after all, traders, and frequently more inclined, from interested motives, to side with the less honourable and less English portion of the colony than with those (such as our Consul General and our Judge) who consider British honour has as many claims as British interests."

Here is a specimen of how fortunes are made in Egypt. An honourable (?) merchant had a cargo of goods consigned to him for delivery to the Viceroy. The invoice or bill was made out in Italian lire. It is as well to remark that when an Italian writes down a franc in figures he does it almost as an Englishman would write down a pound sterling—the difference being that the "L" preceding the figure is crossed by the Englishman and is not by the Italian. The honourable merchant was acquainted with both systems, and considering on the whole that the Englishman's mode was the prettier of the two, he crossed the L of the bill or invoice in question, and thus over and above the profit he would have been well satisfied with, he pocketed two thousand four-hundred per cent. It is said the bill was paid and that the Viceroy's peculiar privilege is frequently to pay such bills and grin. This, the narrator said, would give a correct indea of the commercial relations between the natives and the Europeans, and with many such examples before them even Moslems can estimate the "light of pure religion," the "influence of European civilisation," and the attacks of the disappointed, at their proper worth.

There was much more of a similar nature said about Egypt, but it was pleasant to turn from the subject to study the characteristics of the good ship and her "personnel." On coming on board I beheld a sight extremely gratifying to an Englishman, namely, some half dozen of the officers sitting at a breakfast with ham and eggs. I afterwards discovered "ham and eggs" was quite an institution in Austria, and no where in the British Empire is this institution better understood than on board the excellent steamers that ply weekly between Alexandria and Trieste. The officers were just what I have always found Austrians to be, quiet, gentlemanly, earnest, and determined. There are many points of resemblance between the Austrian character and the English, and far more sympathy between the two peoples than there is between the Russian part of Germany and our own nation.

If I were asked to express briefly my own experience of the Austrians, I would say they were manly without being coarse, and refined without being effeminate. To my mind the Austrian character is the best expression of the *suaviter in modo et fortiter in re*, and is a proof that the first of those two requisites need not be made up of bows or grimaces, nor the second of brutality and selfishness.

Our officers spoke Italian, and this is also the language of officialism and social intercourse at Trieste. However, Italian in the mouth of an Austrian is not the drawl or whine one hears in Southern Italy, nor the sharp curt speech of Tarin, but something approaching in his nature to the national character I have attempted to describe, and to my ears far more pleasant than the *lingua Toscana in bocca Romana* itself. Now, while all these notes about character and characteristics are being made, the good ship is speeding on her course at ten, eleven, and even twelve knots an hour. There is tea, or coffee, and "pistolets"* when you rise or after taking your bath, there is a breakfast, and there is a dinner,—both more thoroughly English-dinner in their nature than any meal un-English in its origin which I have ever seen served. There is tea—*a la Russe* (with lemon juice) if you prefer it—and coffee and "pistolets" again in the evening, and civility, consideration, and attention all day long.

Everything in your berth is clean and comfortable, and when I add to this that the voyage to Trieste was made in four days and a half, there is almost enough said to tempt all the timid "unprotected females" of India to take this route homewards, and feel as reliant on Austrian chivalry as she of the "rich and rare" gem fame did of yore on Celtic.

The first land sighted after leaving Alexandria is Crete, and as it takes some hours to steam past we can have a long look at this troubled island. Afterwards we sight Cape Matapan—the most southern point of the Morea—and next enter the canal formed by the islands on the one side and the main land on the other. This canal seems formed by nature to force the most unbelieving into an avowal that there can be such a thing as pleasant sea travelling. Even with the worst weather in the Mediterranean the voyage through the canal must be agreeable.

In a little more than two days and a half from Alexandria we arrive at Corfu, to which the approach is beautiful in the extreme. But to Corfu and everything connected with it I must devote a separate letter. Although I have had a month's recent experience of the place, my stay there on the homeward route was but a few days. However as this formed a break in the journey it will not be out of place to commence my next letter with the departure from Corfu.

BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Shaw Stewart, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, proceeded to Poona on Tuesday last.

ON Tuesday last one Bhicka Jetha, while drawing toddy from a tree, lost his balance and fell down. He received severe injuries and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A HINDOO named Juggoo was killed at Budnaira on the 26th ultimo through attempting to pass between a waggon and the wall of the engine shed. His brains were knocked out and the unfortunate man died instantaneously.

ON Tuesday the 26th ult. a Hindoo lad in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, named Bhima Bapoo, was killed at the No. 5 Viaduct, Bhore Ghaut, by being thrown down from one of the girders by the breaking of a guide rope, near which he was standing.

THE Director of the Indo-European line yesterday reported to Government that the cable was right to Fao; the Turkish line right to Constantinople; the Persian line right to Tabreez; and the Egyptian line right. The latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey were 2nd instant, *via* Russia 1st instant. The latest dates from Egypt 25th May.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company—Mr. Lallshunker Bhoorabhoy in the chair—it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be authorized to act as sole liquidator, and that his remuneration be Rs. 1,500 in lump sum for the work.

YESTERDAY afternoon, the right, title, and interest in several shares in the name of Khutao Ludha,—who in October 1865, as one of the directors of the Commercial, Financial, and Stock Exchange Association, was sentenced to transportation for life for forgery,—was sold by order of the Sheriff, and realised Rs. 62,000.

WE learn that in the late gale at Annesley Bay the wind changed at 4 P.M. to the S. E. and, with heavy rains, blew a perfect gale. Thirteen ships were driven foul of each other and several of these seriously damaged. The gale lasted for about an hour and then veered round the compass during the night, threatening clouds prevailing all the time.

THE Indian depot of H. M.'s 26th Cameronians arrived in Bombay by special train from Poona on Tuesday evening. They at once embarked on board the *Mofussilite*, now lying in the harbour here, which was expected to proceed to Calcutta this morning. The rest of the regiment is at present in Abyssinia, and may proceed thence to join the depot at Calcutta, but as yet that is uncertain.

A CASE of stabbing was called before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Polie Court yesterday. Pandoo Gungajee, labourer, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt by means of an instrument for cutting. It is stated that the prisoner had without any provocation stabbed his wife with about a dozen wounds with a knife. She is at present in the hospital, and the case was adjourned, the prisoner being remanded *sine die* pending the recovery of the complainant.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Poona was visited by a severe thunder-storm again on Tuesday afternoon accompanied by heavy rain and very squally weather. Passengers by the 3-15 P. M. train for Bombay were subjected to much discomfort by the rain being blown into their compartments. However, this inconvenience was only of short duration, as on this side of Dapoorce the violence of the storm was past and the weather was far, though the surrounding country bore evidences of recent rain.

WE mentioned on Monday that the troop-ship "Jumna" had left the harbour for a trip to test her engines after being over-hauled by European engineers, and that were the result satisfactory the vessel would probably proceed to Annesley Bay in order to convey troops to Suez. We now learn that the result of the test was not so satisfactory as was desirable, and that whilst last night was the time fixed for the "Jumna's" departure if all were favourable, she did not sail then, and is now expected to lie in the harbour for a month further.

* A name given at Brussels to little rolls somewhat similar in shape to the handle of a pistol.

ON Sunday afternoon a third storm, from the same quarter, and at the same hour, swept over Poona, although with less violence than that which distinguished its predecessors on Wednesday and Friday. The rain has had a very pleasant effect on the appearance of Poona, bringing up the young grass, and causing the trees and shrubs to put forth fresh green shoots, very refreshing to eyes jaded with three months of aridity. The storm on Friday, in addition to other damage, destroyed the Brigade Gymnase at Wanowrie. The appearance of the weather almost warrants the belief that we have got the monsoon in earnest.—*Poona Observer, June 2.*

THE annual durbar was held at the Sungum Court house Hall, by F. Lloyd, Esq., the Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. It was very thinly attended owing to the sudden storm, heavy rain falling at the time. The durbar room commenced filling at 5 o'clock, and at half-past five all was over. The durbarees left for their respective homes after being provided with flowers, pansooparee, utter, &c., and so ended the annual durbar of 1868, held as usual to celebrate the anniversary of the birth-day of the Queen. The arrangements made on the occasion were satisfactory.—*Id.*

THE steam transport "General Outram," Captain T. Hewett, arrived in the harbour here early yesterday afternoon, bringing followers from Annesley Bay. She sailed on the 16th May, with the barque "Fraser" in tow, but cast off that vessel before reaching Aden. The "General Outram" has 47 followers from Abyssinia, together with 12 from Aden, and other 34 men, being the crew of the "May Frere," whose term of service has expired. She left Aden on the 27th ultimo, and has had light variable breezes and fine weather all the passage. The "Gavin Steele," Captain White, with followers, left the Bay in tow of a steamer on the 14th, and may soon be expected at Bombay. The "Sir Bartle Frere" also left on the 17th ultimo, on the day before the sailing of the "General Outram."

WE understand (says the *Poona Observer*) that the committee of enquiry, which sat sometime ago, to enquire into the cause of this fire, have come to the conclusion that it originated from the cheroot of a warrant officer in charge of the stores, who, it appears, was in the habit of smoking pipes and cheroots on the premises of the store. Two *employes* of the Commissariat store came forward and deposed before the Court that the warrant officer in question was in the habit of smoking in the godown; but a great number of other subordinates, belonging to the Commissariat stores, apparently screened the truth before the Court. The enquiry has ended in ordering the retirement from the service, on the pension due to his rank, of Conductor Budd, which is a lenient punishment; considering that, if the fire had not been extinguished, and had extended to the arrack stores, which are attached to the godown, a large portion of the camp might have been set on fire and much danger have been caused to human life. We should like to know whether any punishment has been awarded to those who are reported to have perjured themselves in screening the offence of their superior? Have they been summarily dismissed from Government service?

A DARING case of housebreaking in broad daylight was called in the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, on a charge against two young men named Oosman Merganjan and Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Syed, for having on the 9th of last month broken into a house in order to commit theft. The house was that of Ebrahimbhai Meghjee and the property stolen was gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 300, and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 1,000—Rs. 1,300 in all, of which Rs. 1,000 worth have been recovered by the police. The complainant, who is a merchant residing at Mandavee Bunder, deposed that on Saturday, 9th ultimo, he went out of his house at two o'clock in the afternoon leaving the outer door fastened with a padlock. He attended to some business in the Small Cause Court and returned in an hour and a half, when he found that the house had been broken into and the property stolen. He at once gave information to the police, and they succeeded in apprehending the prisoners, one of whom, Oosman, asked a bundle from his father and delivered it to the policemen in the presence of the complainant. This was a bundle that the defendant had placed in his father's charge on the day after the house-breaking, and which contained the most of the stolen property. The prisoners were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 30th May 1868.
OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	41,362	7 0
Merchandize	„	76,332	11 4
Back Bay Earth Trains.	„	4,003	2 0
Electric Telegraph	„	494	11 0
Total Rs...		1,22,132	15 4

Corresponding Week in May 1867.

Coaching		43,609	12 1
Merchandise		78,405	6 2
Back Bay Earth Trains		2447	14 6
Electric Telegraph		448	6 0
Total Rs...		1,21,911	6 9
Increase.....		221	8 7

CRICKET.

FORT GEORGE *vs.* ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

THE following is the score of the return match mentioned in yesterday's *Gazette* as having been played between the Fort George Cricket Club and the Elphinstone College Cricket Club :—

FORT GEORGE. 1st Innings.		COLLEGE C. C. 1st Innings.	
J. Partridge c. Walnwright.	8	J. Higgins, b. C. Burns	... 21
C. Burns, b „	... 7	R. Wainwright, c. Wright	.. 9
F. Wright c „	.. 14	J. Shea, c. J. Burns	.. 1
Beard, „ Williams	.. 15	F. Ryan, b. Hutchins	.. 0
T. Ward, B. Ryan	... 2	E. Collin, c. Beard	... 0
D. Munday, run out	... 23	J. Connell, c' Munday	.. 0
J. Hutchins, c. McKenna	.. 4	J. Fitzgerald, c Hutchins	.. 15
J. Burns, b. Ryan	.. 7	J. Cahill, not out,	.. 8
Miller, c. Ryan	.. 7	J. Williams, b. Hutchins	.. 0
C. Whittle, not out	... 29	McKenna, c. Hutchins	.. 0
Donohoe, b. Wainwright	... 9	J. Roach, b. Hutchins	.. 9
Byes	... 1	Byes	... 3
Wides	... 1	Wides	... 1
Total	... 118	Total	.. 67

FORT GEORGE. 2nd Innings.		COLLEGE C. C. 2nd Innings.	
J. Partridge c. Ryan	.. 0	McKenna, b. Hutchins	... 8
Donohoe b. Wainwright	.. 0	P. Ryan, b. „	.. 9
C. Burns, b. Ryan	.. 1	R. Wainwright c. „	.. 16
F. Wright, not out,	.. 3	J. Higgins, not out,	.. 42
D. Munday, b. Wainwright	.. 13	J. Williams, c. Beard,	.. 16
C. Whittle, not out,	... 24	J. Shea, b. Hutchins	.. 9
T. Ward, b. Ryan	.. 3	J. Cahill c. Munday	.. 2
J. Hutchins, st. Wainwright	.. 10	E. Coffin, c. Beard	.. 12
Miller, not out,	.. 9	J. Fitzgerald, b C. Burns	.. 11
Byes	.. 4	J. Connell, c. Beard	.. 1
		A. Roach, c. Donohoe	.. 0
		Byes	.. 11
		Wides	.. 1
Total	.. 80	Total	.. 129
Grand Total	..198	Grand Total	... 19

FORT POLICE COURT.—3RD JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

REFRACTORY SAILORS.—George Marble was sent to prison for a fortnight for refusing to do his duty on board the ship "George A. Holt."—Fourteen kulasses from the ship "Castle Eden," were brought up on a like charge but the case was withdrawn.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—The charge by Pandoo Sumbhajee, a toddy drawer, against Cannoo Isso, for cheating and criminal breach of trust in selling some bullocks belonging to the complainant—already reported—was before the Court to-day and the prisoner was remanded till Wednesday next week.

NEGLIGENT BUGGY-WALLAHS.—Small fines were imposed on two buggy-wallahs for leaving their horses for some distance on the street with no one in charge.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—3RD JUNE

(BEFORE F. D. CHAUNTRELL, ESQ.

THEFT.—Acbar Goolam Hossein was charged with stealing a silver finger ring, belonging to one Baba Jugtoola. It appears that about three months ago the complainant lost the ring from his shop. On Tuesday last one Hajee Kurreem showed him the ring, and told him that the prisoner brought it to show to him. A police peon was sent for and the prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner urged in defence that he bought the ring, but produced no evidence in support of his allegation. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

ASSAULT.—Balloo Rama was charged with assaulting one Ashia, woman. The prosecutrix stated that, on Tuesday evening last, the prisoner abused her on the road, gave her one or two blows, and knocked out one tooth. The prisoner stated that he was drunk, and did not know whether he beat her or not. The man was adjudged guilty and sent to the House of Correction for six weeks, and was also bound over in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix for a period of six calendar months.

ENTICING AWAY A WOMAN AND THEFT.—Lingapa Luxamon, a labourer, appeared before His Worship, and on an information against Amboo woman, Luximon Hurree, and Succaram, charging them as above. It appears that on the 25th ultimo the informant left his house in the morning to go to his work. In consequence of information received by him during the day, he returned home, and found that his wife, named Mookhthee, had left the house. He also observed that the lock of the box in which he kept two silver armlets, and two silver anklets, was broken open, and the ornaments missing. Informant immediately made enquiries, and from information received he had reason to believe that his wife had been enticed away by the abovenamed persons, and that they had taken her away to Nuggur, near Poona. He had also reason to believe that the aforesaid persons broke open the lock of the box and abstracted the ornaments therefrom worth about Rs. 165. Under these circumstances he prayed for a warrant for the apprehension of the parties, which was granted.

DOUBLE CHARGE.—Bannia Cullis, a coolee, was charged with stealing two pieces of cloth and thirteen rupees in cash, belonging to Banna Ditta, and also with stealing a silver anklet, the property of one Jairam Neesa. He was convicted, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for the first offence and ten stripes for the second.

AN INDIAN BANTING.

(Mofussilite.)

WE have before us a name well known to the Indian public in connection with Bael Powder, Political Economy, and other important matters, viz., that of Lieutenant Pogson, of the Invalid establishment. So long as this useful man confined himself to remedies for diseases peculiar to the Hills, and scattered around us in the plains, the result of his experience in the medical art, and scientific researches, we were bound to respect him as a public benefactor. But when we read of his determination to prolong the health and strength of stout gentlemen under fifty years of age, and of his promising to reduce any corpulent tendencies in such as find themselves a little unwieldy, we positively felt inclined to embrace him; especially as he promises to effect these wonderful metamorphoses without change of diet and without nauseous medicine. Eureka! we exclaimed, on reading the advertisement, at last we have it, and forthwith applied to the ingenious discoverer of this wonderful philtre. The result will be found below.

We recommend all those who are heavy laden, and whose waistcoats, bands and belts feel uncomfortably tight, to apply at once to Lieutenant Pogson. We have this officer's assurance (privately) that he has reduced his own size by at least three inches; and if he can do this, why should not others manage to do so too?

The only fear, we should say, is of overdoing the thing. But a seer or so of sweetmeats and ghee, per diem, would soon counteract the effect, at least, so say our authorities upon jail discipline.

"*Obesity removed without change of diet.* We know that when mercurial and other ointments are rubbed into the skin that they act on the internal organs. Embrocation acts in a similar manner, but hitherto no person has prepared an embrocation which possesses the property of gradually softening and dissolving accumulated human fat, and thus throwing it into the circulation where it has to pass through various chemical transformations, which finally change it into carbonic acid and water, in which form it is breathed away.

"If a fat man is starved, (*or does Banting*) he gets weak, thin and sick, and does not soon regain health. If a man is in good condition, and well fed, the fat of his body will suffer no diminution. The oxygen taken in (inhaled) will transform the fat of the food, into carbonic acid and water, and these will be breathed away out from the lungs as before.

"It should be borne in mind, that *a deficiency of oxygen*, (which is a sign of weakness,) is followed by the deposition of fat. Liebig says,—'were the supply of oxygen sufficient to convert the carbonic and hydrogen of the food into carbonic acid and water, these elements would be expelled, and no part of them would be accumulated in the body in the form of fat.'

"The Problem before us, is to cause a fat man to breathe away co-retaneously, and continuously, a portion of his accumulated fat, along with a portion of the carbon of his food. We know that if a man eats more food than his system can consume. 'The unassimilated nitrogen of the food, along with the unburned or unoxidised carbon, is expelled in the urine, or in the solid excrements.'—(Liebig.) Under these circumstances it stands to reason, that whatever portion of the accumulated fat may be dissolved, and burned away, a corresponding portion of the carbon of the food will be expelled in the state and manner above mentioned.

"The forced consumption of accumulated fat, (without undergoing starvation) requires an extra supply of oxygen, and this is produced or evolved by the chemical action of the embrocation made and used by me.

"A fat man suffers from debility or weakness, (morbid fat being a disease,) and his system requires to be set up and invigorated, and especially so when he is parting with his accumulated fat. This object can only be attained by exhibiting a powerful active and *immediately restorative* tonic, containing in perfectly soluble combination all the mineral matters present in the blood, flesh, and muscle.

"The Restorative Tonic Elixir discovered and prepared by me, most completely answers this purpose; it also increases the appetite, promotes the digestion, and causes the vital fluid to circulate with vigour. It is pleasant to take, and being a natural or true tonic, is beneficial to all, and especially so to the weak and sickly.

"From a perusal of the above, it will be seen that my system consists of two parts: 1st, I strengthen and invigorate the fat man's system, by an internal remedy or tonic; and 2nd, I act on the solid deposited fat, by an external remedy or embrocation. The result is that notwithstanding the steady consumption and diminution of morbid fat, the patient gains health, flesh, and strength, and eats and drinks as usual.

"The tonic is eight rupees per pint: the dose a tea spoonful, three times a day, in a wine-glass of cold water.

"The concentrated embrocation is six rupees per pint. This quantity will make one and a half quarts of embrocation for use.

"The above sum includes cost of packing. Full directions sent."

MADRAS TO BOMBAY.

WE make the following extracts from one of the series of articles on a trip from Madras to Bombay, appearing in the *Madras Times* :—

Gooty is a great place for cross roads, there being no less than five meeting here. One runs in a north-east direction to Cumbum and Kurnool, another in a north-west course to Adoni, and thence on to Hyderabad; a third runs due west to Bellary; a fourth takes a southern course to Anantapore; and the fifth is the Madras road by Tadpatry and Cuddapah. The railway station is to be built about half a mile from Gooty on the Adoni road. The site is fixed on a fine open plain, from which an excellent view of the hill fort is obtained, though very little of the town is visible. Eighteen miles from Gooty, on the road to Bellary, is Goondacul, a place that will be of considerable importance by and by as the junction of the Bellary branch railway with the main line. It is now nothing more than a large village surrounded of course by the usual high wall, inside which are human beings, and bullocks, and buffaloes, and pigs and poultry stowed away indiscriminately. The Bellary branch railway is to be finished in about two years; the principal work on it is

THE GREAT IRISH CHURCH MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The meeting held at Saint James' Hall on the 6th May, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, "in support of the united Church of England and Ireland, and for the maintenance of the union of Church and State," and at which the speakers were the chairman, the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of London, the Earl of Harrowby, the Archbishop of York, the Dean of Westminster, Lord Colchester, the Duke of Northumberland, and Lord Chelmsford, appears to have been of a somewhat disorderly character. A writer in the *Telegraph* says:—"The Bishop of Oxford's rising was the signal for such a tempest of hisses that even the deafening cheers of his friends could not drown the unwelcome sounds. The Opposition evidently thought that the right reverend prelate had a sneaking fondness for Popery: at least they roared out 'No Popery;' they hissed, hallooed, stamped their feet, and for ten minutes made the hall very much like what Bedlam might be if it were uncontrolled by lunacy commissioners. At last, what we may call the Ministerial party got the upper hand, collared the most sibilant of the Bishop's critics, and, after a free fight, turned them out of doors." The Bishop then proceeded but when Dean Stanley was speaking there was another disturbance. Dean Stanley rose to move a resolution which, while hostile to disestablishment, was in favour of large modifications, and even reductions, of the ecclesiastical revenues. "Not five words had he spoken," says the writer already quoted, "before it was clear to the audience that by mere endowments he set comparatively little store. What he advocated was establishment; what he valued in establishment was the check which it imposed on clerical tyranny, by giving laymen a large share in the government of the Church; and he avowedly demanded that check because he was a 'Liberal of the Liberals.' If Mr. Miall had appeared on the platform, and calmly proposed to use the revenues of the Irish Church for draining the bog of Allen, the uproar could not have been greater than that created by the Dean's courageous utterance. Hisses, inarticulate shouts, cries of 'Sit down,' and exclamations of blank amazement brought the divine to a dead stop. In vain did the Archbishop of Canterbury benignantly implore a hearing for the distinguished and gifted theologian; in vain did he declare that he would leave the chair unless silence were preserved; in vain, after his own voice had been drowned by the din, did he attempt to command attention by seizing a stout walking-stick and making the table resound with vigorous raps. It was of no use. The liberal banner had been proudly waved in the face of the meeting; the words 'Reduction of the revenues' had been whispered; it was as clear as day that a traitor had got into the camp; and, amid a storm of hisses and yells, the Dean had to sit down defeated." The resolutions, which were all carried by acclamation, were as follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the union of Church and State ought to be maintained, as affording the best means for the promotion of religion and morality amongst the people, and as important alike the welfare of the State and for the efficiency of the Church." "That this meeting believes that the proposed disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland would be a serious blow to the reformed faith in the United Kingdom, would materially affect the supremacy of the Crown, and would directly tend to promote the ascendancy of a foreign Power within Her Majesty's dominions." "That this meeting earnestly desires that all changes in the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland which, upon fair examination, shall be found necessary, shall be carried out, but it believes that the measures now contemplated will work great wrong, and will utterly fail of their professed object—namely, the securing of good will and harmony throughout Ireland."

PERSONALITIES IN PARLIAMENT.

After the discussion on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions in the House of Commons on May 7, and the signal defeat of Government,

Mr. Gladstone moved "that the Chairman report the resolutions to the House."

Mr. Disraeli.—I do not rise to oppose the reporting of these Resolutions, but I think that what has occurred to-night will indicate to the House what will occur in future, and will show the country that those who have introduced these Resolutions to the House have only introduced into this country the elements of confusion. (Loud Ministerial cheers and cries of "No P" from the Opposition.)

Mr. Bright.—I am not aware, Sir, that anything has been said which could have afforded the hon. gentleman the opportunity of which he has availed himself of firing a parting shot against the Resolution. (A laugh.) But the proposition of the right hon. gentleman himself, as shadowed forth by his Irish Minister was that he should pay the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland (Ministerial cries of "No!" and Opposition cheers), and that he should increase or double the "Regium Donum. I think the right hon. gentleman may learn from what has passed to-night how small a chance he would have had in this House of passing a measure for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. If he had brought that question fairly before the House possibly he would not have made great confusion, for in all probability he would not have been able to induce ten men of his own party to follow him. At any rate, so far as we are concerned we have taken an opposite course. A large majority—the largest that has ever voted on any great question since 1841—has sanctioned the Resolutions that have been introduced by the right hon. gentleman the member for South Lancashire. And we find that notwithstanding a good many archbishops and bishops—I am not familiar with all the gradations of dignity in the Established Church—but deans, rectors, vicars, curates, and other clergymen of every order—notwithstanding they have met and made a general protest against the policy that has been pursued by the House, yet I suspect that although there are many honest people in the country who would support them, the great preponderating opinion of the United Kingdom will be in favour of the course which the majority of this House has adopted. (Loud cheers.) I will undertake to say that, apart from the prejudices and conviction that arise from association and training in a particular Church, you will find few thoughtful men on public questions in this kingdom who are not in favour of the great measure of justice to Ireland, which we are endeavouring to advance. There is no man on either side of this House who will undertake to say that he will find any men by any species of selection or any microscopic investigation in any country in the world, who have a claim to intelligence and knowledge on public questions, who would not give their sanction and approval to the policy which the House has pursued. (Cheers,) Sir, I am as much interested in the peace and prosperity of Ireland and of the United Kingdom as any gentleman on the opposite side of the House can be, and I have for more than 20 years taken a strong interest in Irish questions. I have deplored the condition of that country. I have felt it to be a scandal to English statesmanship, and I have said so here often and often. I have held consistently for 20 years the conviction which the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government himself held then—(loud cheers)—and which, if it were possible now to put him under an accurate examination from which he could not flinch, he would be obliged to say that he holds now (cheers,) because, on a recent occasion, he admitted that the main sentiment of that speech which he delivered 25 years ago was right. But I am in a different position from the right hon. gentleman. I have not been endeavouring to climb the ladder of Parliamentary promotion and notoriety. (Cries of "Oh!" and cheers.) No, Sir. I have only had the single object—so far as I have had anything to do with Irish questions—to promote what appeared to be just to that country and which would tend to the advantage of the United Kingdom. The right hon. gentleman the other night, with a mixture of pompousness and sometimes of servility (loud cries of "Oh!") talked at large of the interviews which he had had with his Sovereign. I venture to say that a Minister who deceives his Sovereign (renewed cries of "Oh, oh!") is as guilty as the conspirator who would dethrone her. ("Oh!") I do not charge the right hon. gentleman with deceiving his Sovereign, but if he has not changed the opinion which he held 25 years ago, and which he has said in the main was right, then I fear that he has not stated all that it was his duty to state in the interviews which he had with his Sovereign. Let me tell hon. gentlemen opposite, and the right hon, gentleman in particular, that any man in this country who puts the Sovereign in the front (loud and continued cheering from the Opposition) of a great struggle like this into which, it may be, we are about to enter,—who points to the Irish people, and says from the floor of this House,—"Your Queen holds the flag under which we the enemies of religious equality and justice to Ireland are marshalled" (cheers and counter cheers),—I say that the Minister who does that is guilty of a very high crime and a great misdemeanour against his Sovereign and against his country. (Cheers.) And there is no honour, no reputation, there is no glory, no future name that any Minister can gain by conduct like this that will acquit him to posterity of one of the most grievous offences against his country, which a Prime Minister can possibly commit. (Loud opposition cheers, and Ministerial cries of "Oh, oh!")

Lord J. Manners.—The hon. member for Birmingham is in the habit of praising his own patriotism, virtue, and self-denial, but, Sir, I think that when the hon. gentleman relieves his mind with reference to those virtues which he thinks he possesses, he might have allowed to others some portion of those virtues which he ascribes to himself. And when the hon gentleman interprets, or rather misinterprets, the language in which the Prime Minister communicated to the House his interviews with the Sovereign, I for one cannot forbear to remind this Committee that the time at which those observations ought to have been made has long since passed. (Hear, hear.) It is obvious that observations with which we have just been favoured by the hon. member for Birmingham were carefully prepared to suit that occasion ("Oh!"), and had no relevancy to the occasion on which they were made. Sir, the hon. gentleman says that the discussion and the vote of this evening will show to the Government that the scheme which he says, but which I certainly was not aware, had been shadowed forth at an earlier part of the Session for the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church will find no favour in the House. ("Oh!) Well, I think, the House will recollecct what was the decision at which the Committee has just arrived, and how the hon. member for Birmingham voted upon it. (Hear, hear.) The amendment moved by my hon. friend the member for Bury St Edmund's was a motion which would. as far as any resolution of this House could do, put it out of the power of the members who took part in it to vote any portion of the funds of the Irish Church to the sustentation of any other religious communion. How did the hon. member for Birmingham vote on that occasion? He voted against the amendment, and therefore he voted in favour of reserving to himself the power to vote hereafter any portion of the funds of the Irish Church to the sustentation of the Roman Catholic Church. ("Oh!" and "hear, hear.") That is the absolute fact of the matter; and, inviting public attention to that fact, I leave the issue with the greatest confidence in the hands of the House and the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone.—I am extremely sorry, Sir, that the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government has thought fit to provoke this discussion. (Hear, hear.) We have been busied to-night upon practical matters; and, although towards the close of the evening we came upon subjects necessarily exciting some feeling, yet it was much to have been desired that we should have kept off the ground of mere party recrimination, and, undoubtedly, it is unfortunate that those who continually reproach us—a reproach which we, the majority, have, I think, borne with some patience (hear)—with having no motive in this great cause excepting that of our own party advancement (hear, hear, from the Ministerial side) could not suffer the formal motion, Sir, which I submitted to you to pass without using language in regard to the votes arrived at deliberately by a great majority of this House of which I will not say whether it is respectful or not to the House, but I will say that I never heard such language used by a Prime Minister. (Loud cheers.) And then, Sir, after my hon. friend, the member for Birmingham, had felt himself unable to forego a protest against that language, the noble lord the First Commissioner of Works rises in his place and confesses to an innocent forgetfulness of the plans which the Government shadowed forth for concurrent endowment in Ireland. (Cheers and Laughter.) The noble lord knows nothing of them; they were never mentioned, I suppose in the Cabinet; and that compels me to refresh his memory with the words which have not perhaps been supplied to him by the noble earl (Mayo) who sits next to him. I suppose the noble lord knew nothing of the intentions of the Government at the time when that noble earl rose in his place and on behalf of the noble lord and in the name of the noble lord no less than in that of any other member of the Cabinet, not in declaring his own opinion, not in dealing merely with the affairs of his own department, but in redeeming a formal pledge given in both Houses of Parliament that he, the noble earl, should declare the unanimous judgment and opinion of the Cabinet, used these words, of which the noble lord the First Commissioner of Works has not, forsooth, the slightest idea (cheers and laughter:)—"There would not, I believe, be any objection to make all Churches equal; but this result must be secured by elevation, and not by confiscation." (Loud cheers.) And, Sir, upon this occasion I enjoy a rare advantage; for it is not often permitted to a humble member of the Opposition to enlighten a Cabinet Minister as to the intentions of his own colleagues (laughter and cheers), which have been declared in his name and in his hearing. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) So much, Sir, for that part of the noble lord's speech. And now I come to his truly candid representation of the vote at which we have just arrived; and, I think, I shall contrive to put upon it a colour different from that which the noble lord has attached to it. (Hear, hear). We have just voted, Sir, that we would not add to a proposal that was before the House words which forbade us to give any portion of any money that might be realized from the property of the Church in Ireland to any institution connected with any religious communion whatever. (Hear, hear.) That is to say, that if there were a school in Ireland ("No," and "Hear, hear") under the patronage and guidance of a parish or religious community, to that school—and, I believe, even its mere connexion with a religious communion, even if it did not teach their tenets, would have been enough to bring it under the prohibition—to that school we should be forbidden to vote a single shilling. (Hear, hear.) But what would have been the case of the Established Church? And now we shall see the dispassionate impartiality of the noble lord. We have passed a vote with regard to the Established Church which excluded the word "disendow," because we have reserved to ourselves the power to deal liberally on every question of construction and interpretation as far as the Established Church is concerned. And then the noble lord, having, obtained from us our solemn pledge for that liberal mode of dealing in regard to the Established Church, endeavoured to obtain from us a vote by which for every other body the strictest and most iron application of this most rigorous rule should be secured, so that he should still be able in some form or other to maintain in Ireland his beloved religious inequality. (Cheers and a laugh.) And that was the system and method of proceeding against which my hon. friend the member for Birmingham, with the courage of an Englishman, recorded his fair and manly vote. (Cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli.—Sir, the right hon. gentleman says that he heard from me language which had never before been used by a Prime Minister. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) Well, Sir, what was that language? I said—as a summary of a debate the materials of which must be familiar to almost all now present—that when the Resolutions of the right hon. gentleman were reported, it was my opinion that from what had occurred to-night he might judge what elements of confusion had been introduced into our proceedings. (Cheers.) I will only say this, that if that be language which under the circumstances has never been used by a Prime Minister, a Prime Minister has never used for the occasion appropriate and sensible language. (Cheers and laughter). If any one had been present at these debates and had heard the various propositions that were made in consequence of the passing of the right hon. gentleman's Resolutions, so contrary, so considerable in their operation and in their influence, an indicating the opinions of various sections of this House, I have no doubt faithfully, the opinion of large portions of the population of this country—I say, if any one had been present, and had heard those propositions, and would not admit that they indicated the confusion of the public mind in consequence of the right hon. gentleman's proposals he would refrain from making an admission which I am sure every frank nature would willingly make. (Cheers.) More than this, I say that what has occurred to-night is an indication of still further confusion on the subject; and I cannot doubt that long before we can arrive at anything like a settlement of this question we shall have among the propositions made in this House, and made from different sides of the House, some that will much affect the present discipline and disposition of parties, because they will more faithfully reflect the conscience and the convictions of the country. (Cheers.) Sir, I won't notice the observations of the hon. member for Birmingham. He says that when it was my duty to make a communication to the House of the greatest importance, and which I certainly wished to make, as I hope I did make it in a manner not unbecoming the occasion, I was at once "pompous and servile." Well, Sir, if it suits the heat of party acrimony to impute such qualities to me, any gentleman may do so (cheers), but I am in the memory and in the feeling of gentlemen on both sides of the House (loud cheers), and fortunately there are gentlemen on both sides of this House. (Renewed cheers.) They will judge of the accuracy of such a charge. It is to their feeling and to their sentiment on both sides of the House that I must appeal, and no words of mine, if that charge be true, can vindicate me. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman says that he will make no charge against me, and then he makes insinuations which, if he believes, he ought to bring forth boldly as charges against me. (Loud cheers.) I defy the hon. member for Birmingham, notwithstanding his stale invective, to come down to this House and substantiate any charge of the kind which he has presumed only to insinuate. (Renewed cheers.) Let him prefer those charges; I will meet him; and I will appeal to the verdict even of gentlemen who sit on the same side of the House as himself. (Loud cheers.)

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,500,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £500,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	on	at 1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	on	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	"
3 do.	on	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
2 do.	on	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
1 do.	on	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
On demand	on	at 1s. 11 11d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
Circular Notes		1s. 10 7/8d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

HOURS of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1 1/16 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 "
3	do.	1/11 1/8 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/10 7/8 "
On demand		1/10 3/4 "
On Scotland		1/10 3/4 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m's' sight above		1s. 11 5/16d.	per Rupee
"	4 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	"
"	3 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	"
"	2 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11d.	"
On demand		1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 10¼d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances when such same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	"	6 per cent.
6 do.	"	5 "
3 do.	"	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent. On returning Government Paper on the Certificates of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd June 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£900,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Point de Galle, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11 1/16d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	"
3 do.	1s. 11d.	"
2 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	"
1 do.	1s. 10¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	1s. 10¼d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 4 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amount is to be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 30th May, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, as a Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100.
RESERVE FUND £ 92,820.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREER, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, ESQ.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWITT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BRANT & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent.
" 12 "	6	"

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21s

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms long or than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out-stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sitting-room, two Bed-rooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stou
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3¼ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE
TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
" Bird's-eye "	Persian "
" Cut Cavendish	Latakiah "
" Returns Tobacco	Oronoko "
York River "	Imperial "
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.
Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

IN warm weather RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR counteracts the baneful effects of Perspiration, and imports a delightful coolness to the skin. A large supply just received by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LADIES' SMELLING BOTTLES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain Corked, filled	1 0	1 4
Plain Stoppered, do.	1 4	1 8
Do. Do. in Morocco case	2 12	3 0

TRIPLE GILT CAPPED SALTS BOTTLES,

Elegantly cut, of various colours, Plain Caps	9 0	10 0
Richly engraved Caps	10 8	12 0

EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES,
Elegantly cut, in various colours,

Richly Engraved Caps	9 0	10 0

UNION (DOUBLE) SCENT BOTTLES,
Elegantly cut, in various colours, each complete in handsome Morocco case, Plain, Engraved, and Jewelled Caps, from 9 0 to 75 0

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
constantly on hand.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PURE AERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS, respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held* dissolved in water; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore, possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as 'the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.'"

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
"Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1 8	2 0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1 8	2 0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to ords* to ensure perfect freshness	3 0	3 8
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.	0 14	1 0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1 2	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

	Assorted per doz. Rs. as.
Strawberry Syrup	
Black Currant do.	
Pine Apple do.	
Ginger do.	1 4 to 1 8
Raspberry do.	
Red Currant do.	
Lemon do.	
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.	

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

SELTZER WATER FOR SALE—just came from England,—Price Rupee 1 per dozen, Cash, to be had at MANECKJEE BURJORJEE, No. 11 Forbes Street, Fort.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, Grey's Fine Old SCOTCH WHISKEY, Quarts, ...Rs. 18 per doz.
Fine Pale Sherry, Quarts, ... " 23 "
Pale Sherry, Quarts, ... " 24 "
Fine Burgundy, Quarts, ... " 15 "
Fine Pale Brandy, Quarts, ... " 27 "
Orange Bitters, Quarts, ... " 15 "
At J. A. BROWN & Co.,
15th May 1868. 1, Deane Lane.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne,	Qts.	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do.	Pts.	" 20	"
Do. Moselle	Qts.	" 42	"
Do. Brandy		" 41	"
Do. Sherry		" 25	"
Do. Claret		" 23	"
Ronalds'on's Sherry		" 23	"
Port Wine of 1815		" 30	"
Do. of 1847		" 24	"
W. McEwan's Beer	Qts.	" 5	"
Do. Do.	Pts.	" 3	"

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.
FROM KEYLL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc.	quarts at Rs. 12	per dozen.
	"	pints at " 7½	"
	St. Lan rent	quarts at " 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse	" at " 25	"
	Cognac ares vieux	at " 25	"
BR NDY.	" Champagne at	" 35	"
	FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG M